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A  
GENERAL GUIDE  
FOR  
Practising Physicians,  
IN THE  
*Examination of the Sick.*  
WITH  
AN APPENDIX  
OF  
*Medical Formulae.*

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BY J. F. DANIEL LOBSTEIN, M. D.

Author of a work, entitled "Researches and Observations on the Use of Phosphorus in different diseases," published in French, and of different other medical works: Member of the Medical Societies of Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Philadelphia, Lexington, Ky. Pittsburg, &c. &c. Physician and Practitioner in Midwifery in Philadelphia.

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*The observing Physician listens to Nature,  
The practising interrogates her.*

—  
SECOND EDITION.  
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PHILADELPHIA:

Published and sold by LEWIS D. BELAIR, Foreign Bookseller, No. 26, North Fifth-street, and to be had at the principal Book-stores in the United States

1823.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the eighth day of January, in the forty-seventh year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1823, LEWIS D. BELAIR, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

A general guide for practising physicians, in the examination of the sick. With an Appendix of Medical Formulae. By J. F. Daniel Lobstein, M. D., Author of a work, entitled "Researches and observations on the use of phosphorus in different diseases," published in French, and of different other medical works; member of the Medical Societies of Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Philadelphia, Lexington, Ky., Pittsburg, &c. &c., physician and practitioner in midwifery in Philadelphia.

The observing physician listens to Nature,  
The practising interrogates her.

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereot to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints"

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D. CALDWELL,  
*Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*

TO

**THE PHYSICIANS**

AND

**Medical Students**

OF

*The different Medical Colleges*

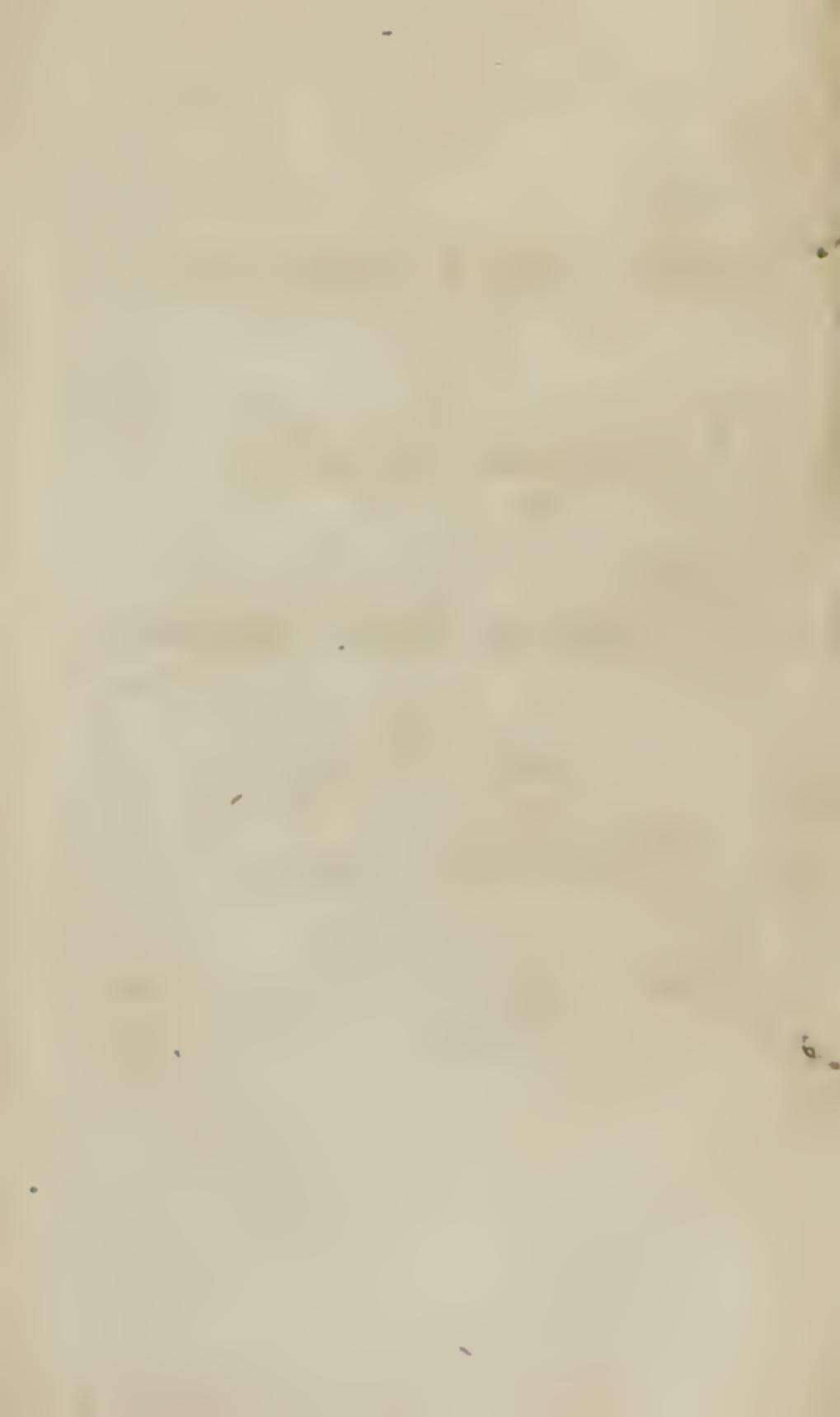
IN THE

UNITED STATES,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY

*The Author.*



## PREFACE.

The physician who desires to prescribe with success, must be qualified to enter into a close and scientific examination of the *symptoms* and *causes* of diseases. He must inquire into every thing, whether antecedent or present, that may have the remotest bearing upon the disease before him: he must examine all the symptoms separately and connectedly, reflect cautiously upon their particular nature, and thus from a comprehensive view of the circumstances of the complaint, form his diagnosis, and determine upon his plan of treatment. An extensive knowledge, both of healthy

and diseased action, is without doubt essential to the successful practice of medicine. But knowledge can be useful, in this respect, only by applying it in a proper way. The most exalted genius, and the most profound erudition are of little avail, unless such genius and such erudition be connected with, and regulated by the *tact* of correct and regular investigation. As a minute and correct investigation of the circumstances attending diseases is therefore of the *greatest importance* to the practical physician, and being aware that but few instructions on this subject have been published in the *English language*, I offer this small work, with the hope that it may supply, in some measure, this desideratum.

THE AUTHOR.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR THE  
**Examination of the Patient.**

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THE ultimate object of medical science, is the restoration of the sick to health. To the successful attainment of this object, however, a correct knowledge of the beginning, progress, height, decline, and, in short, of the peculiar course of every individual disease, is essentially necessary. In this way alone can we become acquainted with the ways of nature, and distinguish with accuracy the peculiar character of each individual disease, and consequently lay down a rational plan of treatment. Those who act differently err in darkness, and meet with success only by accident. In order to form a correct judgment of a disease, it is necessary to inquire with the utmost care, into the past as well as the present circumstance of the patient, and hence the *first visit* is always the most important one.

Since, therefore, much depends on this first examination of the patient, let this be done as minutely and correctly as you possibly can. Many consider this of little importance, and frequently commit serious errors. Some physicians interrogate their patients only *superficially*, (this is generally the case where pathological knowledge is wanting.) Some think it contrary to their acuteness to ask *many* questions, and fancy themselves capable of judging the nature of the disease by the touch of the pulse, or by a look in the urine glass. By such a superficial examination the original seat of chronic diseases is often overlooked, and an affection, which might have been removed without difficulty in its commencement, is suffered to proceed and become incurable.

For the same reason reserve your questions until the patient has done giving his own account of his symptoms and feelings. Notice only the most important parts thereof, and ask him about them afterwards more particularly. Inquire at first into the general circumstances which may be more or less

necessary to the discovery of the causes of the disease, *viz.* concerning the *age, sex, &c.* Next you are to ask what the present circumstances of the disease are, and in this manner you will be led to a knowledge of its causes, violence and seat; this is particularly to be observed in *chronical disorders*. With common people the physician should speak in common language, and avoid technical phrases as much as possible. Nor should he interrupt the patient in the account of his disease, lest he forget to mention circumstances of importance to a correct diagnosis of his disease.

The study of *Physiology* is indispensable to every discerning physician.

Does he not gain much through his interrogations relative to the state, constitution, and disposition, as well as education, habits and morals of the patient? Hence so great a difference in the examination of the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the more insensible and delicate female. When entering the chamber of the patient, the physician should not immediately proceed to feel the pulse and to speak of the disease, as there

are few patients who are not in some degree affected when they first see the doctor, and whose pulse does not acquire a momentary alteration at this time. This is more especially to be attended to in children, and in nervous disorders. The paroxysm is not the proper time for examining a febrile patient. It is requisite for the physician, as he exhorts to *patience*, to possess this quality in a great and exemplary measure himself. Let him listen with attention to the relation of the sick, however tedious it may be, and never interrupt him abruptly, but notice only such things as may be useful. He should chiefly endeavour to study and know his patients, particularly the hypochondriacal and the hysterical, who are so apt to exaggerate their sufferings. It often happens that a patient will give wrong answers to his physician, and this is particularly the case in *obscure disorders*. To obtain correct information, therefore, we must often ask similar questions over again in different ways. The friends and attendants of the sick very often also cause the latter to answer improperly, or indirectly, the questions of

the physician; this is particularly the case with women, who, through modesty, do not express themselves clearly in the presence of others. When this is observed, the physician must conveniently insinuate to those persons to retire. Of chronic diseases it is often impossible to form a correct opinion on a first examination, and several days are requisite to this purpose. In cases of this kind, therefore, the physician must exercise *patience*; when he has gone through with his examination, he should make a memorandum of the most important points, in order to aid his memory. It is very useful, particularly for young practitioners, to keep a day-book for every one of his patients, in which the most material occurrences of the disease, and the remedies prescribed, should be carefully noted.

I must here mention the impropriety of physicians speaking to their patients of similar diseases of others, of prevailing disorders, of funerals, or of the particular cases under their care. *Discretion* is, in this respect, required of the physician. With delicate patients the physician should

endeavour to form his medicines agreeably to the taste of the patients, because, if these can be complied with, it will greatly influence their effect. At the bed of the sick but little certainly is to be advanced in any way. In almost all cases, the questions asked by the sick about the consequences and case to be eluded; and it will scarcely ever be allowable and necessary to tell him of his approaching dissolution, and even when this is thought necessary, the physician should still show his reasons for hoping a recovery, and proffer consolations.

There is nothing on earth at which the depressed soul shudders so much as by the doctor's powerful sentence; *there is no hope, prepare for death!*—But expressions of hope, with sweet and lively prospects, instilled by the physician into the soul of the patient, often produce more salutary efforts of nature than the most boasted remedies.

*Particular directions for the examination of the sick.*

There are two principal periods to be investigated.

*First:* The state of the patient *before* he was sick.

*Secondly:* That which includes his sickness. The examination is to be directed to the following points:

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. The *age*.
2. The *sex*.
3. The *temperament*.
4. The *native country*, the *place of residence*, and the *season of the year*.

PARTICULAR QUESTIONS.

1. The *state of former health*.
2. The *period of the disease*.
3. The *present state*.
4. *What remedies have been administered*.

## THE AGE.

As every age is accompanied with its particular diseases, the physician ought to be informed of it. With children, he must remember the fever from teething, the rickets, the aphtha, worms, scrofula, atrophy, all eruptive disorders, with or without fever, acidity of the stomach, &c. The physician must ascertain whether they were born healthy? How old they are? How many teeth they have? Whether they yet suck, and what kind of milk? Whether the mother or the nurse is in good health? Whether these are of passionate tempers? Whether they have experienced some fright, anger, cold, or over heating? Whether they have their menses during the suckling? Whether the child salivates much? Whether it has discharged worms? Whether it frequently rubs its mouth with its fingers? Whether it rubs its nose? Whether its belly is swelled, hard, tender, hot? Whether it often shrieks and starts when sleeping? Whether the nipples of its breast seem to itch? Whether its mouth is very hot? Whether the inside of its

mouth is much swelled? Whether its tongue is pustulous? Whether it cries often, and whether it cries when at the stool? Whether it is often gnashing its teeth? Whether its pulses are much dilated? Whether it exhibits, sometimes, an extraordinary appetite? Whether it has, or has had, some eruption on the skin? Whether it urinates daily, and with ease? How the stools smell? Whether it stains the linen green, and whether its head is swelled? Whether it feeds too much upon pap, sugar-cakes or potatoes? Whether it sleeps by itself, or in company with others, and who with? (unchaste nurses have often caused the total ruin of a child;) let the child be stripped; examine whether it has a rupture, whether the naval is soft, whether the urethra and anus are duly pervious?

#### THE SEX.

*Women are at all times fickle and changeable.\**  
At first inquire into the state of the catamenia; ascertain when the menses first appeared; how

\*—Varium et mutabile semper Fæmina.—Virg. 7:

they occurred? How long since? Whether they were painful or not, strong or weak, and how long they usually continue? What is the colour of the menses? Were they always regular, or easy to be disturbed? Whether she has fluor albus? Whether this ceases or continues flowing during the menses? Whether it irritates the genital parts? Whether she has some violent passion? Whether she is affected with spasms? Whether she is, perhaps, pining under concealed love? Whether she takes much warm beverage? Whether she has led a sedentary life? Whether she often takes the free and open air? Whether she possesses a slender and delicate frame of body, soft flesh, pale countenance, and transient flushes of redness? Whether her eyes are weak, and often encircled with a blue streak? Whether she is in a state of pregnancy, and how long? Whether, during this state, she has had any milk in her breast? Whether her husband is, or was, affected with any disease? Whether, and when she has been brought to bed? When the delivery took place? Whether she has lost much blood? Whether this has been

the case before the birth? Whether the child has been well situated? How it was with the placenta? Whether she suckles her child, and feels any pain in her breast? Whether she feels any hardness and swelling in her breast? Whether she has worn corsetts, or laced herself hard? Whether she has taken any medicine before, or after, or during accouchment? Whether she has frequently been frightened? Whether she has had children before, or ever miscarried? Whether her labours were difficult or easy? Whether she lives in a happy matrimony, or labours under much grief and frequent vexations? Whether the woman is about the age when the catamenia usually commence, between twelve and fourteen years, or in that between forty-six and fifty, when they cease. These two periods are the most perilous in the life-time of women.

Men are to be asked: What mode of life they have led in their youth? How they lived when older, and how at present? Whether they were fond of drink, dancing, or the pleasures of Venus? Whether pollutions take place? How often? In

day or night? Whether they drink tea, coffee, or wine? Whether used to strong wine or brandy? Whether they smoke much?\* Whether they are strongly inclined to venery, and feel much exhausted afterwards? Whether they are married? How long? Whether their wives are healthy, old, or young? Have had any children, and how many? Whether their children enjoy good health, &c.

#### THE TEMPERAMENT.

The temperament is also to be taken into particular consideration, because every temperament is inclined to particular kinds of diseases.

The temperament shows itself by the sensitive expressions of the diseased, and the complaints of different patients, in one and the same sickness, are as different as their temperaments. Some do not complain at all, some but little, some very much, some violently. To investigate the temperaments, the following may be observed.

The *Sanguineous* has a fair skin, soft members, a pleasing, lively complexion, sprightly, blue eyes, full blood vessels, cannot well stand exten-

\* All smokers have the tongue more or less charged.

ual heat, sweats much and easy, is sensitive and charitable in a high degree, cheerful and without sorrow, changeable, talkative, prone to voluptuousness, and has generally soft stools.

The *Choleric* has generally a delicate, pretty lean and dry body, a whitish yellow skin, middle sized eye, a bright and piercing countenance, uniting sometimes a savage look, the pulse frequent and quick; he talks and walks with rapidity; his bile is acrid and abundant; he sweats little, but soils his linen soon; he has frequent stools, and gives a preference to animal aliment.

The *Hypochondriac*, has generally a yellowish complexion, and is subject to liver complaints; has tumid fistulæ lacrymaliæ; is sad and irresolute, distrusting, timorous, and on some occasions violent; his whole frame is affected by the least unpleasant occurrences; the least anxious thought will cause him to be affected with flatulency, palpitation, giddiness, diarrhoea, swoons, convulsions, &c. He is easily disposed to vomit, has the most refined sense of smell, the most irritable heart, delicate stomach, and tender bow-

els. He cannot bear some particular sounds, colours, fruits, animals, smells, without feeling much uneasiness.

The *melancholist* has a lead-coloured complexion, a sad look, generally small, deep eyes, surrounded with black hair; mostly rough and curled hair, small arteries, a weak and slow pulse, but swelled and blue veins; he has little, but black bile, hard stools, is middling irritable, but impressions made on him will last a great length of time; he shows in all his actions a particular firmness and steadiness, and at the same time a slowness in his motions, which, however, combines great force and strength.

The *Bæotical* is fleshy, plethoric, has strong muscles, little irritable, small dull nerves, little refined sentiment of pain and pleasure; his pulse sometimes beats hard; he is slow in his actions, but works hard and steady; he is mostly vulgar in his enterprises.

The *Phlegmatic* is lazy, timid or fearful; has generally a soft, white skin, fine hair, particularly little beard, eyes of slow motion and very

projecting, a sluggish appearance, a weak and slow pulse; he speaks slowly, his voice is weak, he is patient, and has, in general, little irritability.

THE NATIVE COUNTRY, OR THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE, THE DWELLING AND THE SEASON.

Infinitely various is the atmosphere in different countries, and even in adjacent districts; this we frequently experience in the United States, where the weather often changes three times in *one* day. *Hippocrates*, *Sydenham*, and other observers, perceived that similar epidemic diseases took place under various qualities of the air. It is well known that a damp abode will produce fevers which even Peruvian bark cannot cure. Let, therefore, the physician always inquire whether his patients' dwelling be situated high or low; whether it is in an airy and public place, or in an alley; whether near some river, or swamp, or in the neighbourhood of some burying ground, or tannery. Yea, even the bed chamber is to be examined; whether the patient lies near a damp wall. All this has great

influence upon him; we know also, that every season of the year produces particular disorders. The summer produces the bilious and putrid diseases, the winter the inflammatory diseases, the spring and the autumn cannot be characterized, as they influence the human system more or less, like winter and summer, according as they partake more or less of the character of these seasons.

Intermittent fevers mostly take place in autumn and spring, and consumptions are produced by the transition from a mild winter to the spring-season. When epidemic diseases prevail, the physician must take particular notice of the beginning, the course, and the critical evacuations of the epidemic disease, as it seldom fails to impress its peculiar character upon other complaints, and, unless this be attended to, may give much perplexity to the physicians. The particular state of the weather, and local circumstances, deserve equal attention.

#### THE TRADE.

The physician should always inquire what the

trade of his patient is; because, we know that each trade is apt to engender its own infirmities, partly from the greater force exerted by some parts of the body than others, in certain occupations; or that, in certain occupations, different fixed inclinations of the body are required; and hence, in some trades, the intestines are more subject to certain diseases than others: very frequently, also, the place where work is done impairs the health, and in the same way other outward unavoidable circumstances of labour frequently give occasion to certain particular diseases.

*Tanners, Leather-dressers, and Skinners, &c.* are frequently affected with sores and boils on the hands, cachochymical and rheumatic complaints, gout, putrid fevers, breast complaints, dropsy, &c.

*Soap-boilers and Chandlers* are exposed to running of the eyes, hard respiration, frequent head-aches, and many nervous symptoms.

*Masons* are subject to sore lips, wrinkled and inflamed hands, asthma, and become pulmonarians, &c.

*Porters* become bent forward, are subject to ruptures, stiffness of the neck, sciatica, inflammation of the throat, blood-spitting, and apoplexy.

*Carpenters* are subject to pains of the back, and of the loins, sciatica and ruptures.

*People who work in metals* are subject to morbus pictorum.

*Taylors* are exposed to catarrhs, spitting of blood, consumption, and obstruction of the bowels.

*Shoemakers* suffer principally from diseases of the bowels, and particularly of the liver; are hypochondriacal, asthmatic, have yellow greenish aspects, melancholy, all complaints of the mind and of the breast, and, according to the observations of *Stoll* they have the weakest lungs.

*Millers, Bakers, Hair-dressers*, are inclined to all cachetic and various diseases of the skin; suffer in particular in the lungs, and inflammation of the eyes.

Women who wash, or spend much time in damp kitchens, are apt to be cachetic, dropsical,

and liable to catarrhs, rheumatisms, and amenorrhœa.

People who work in *silk, cotton, wool and flax,* are apt to have complaints of the breast.

*Orators, Singers, and others, who play on wind instruments, are liable to diseases of the head, hoarseness, colds, quinsy, and affections of the lungs.* They are also apt to become affected with hernia, and aneurism of the large arteries of the breast.

Men who ride much on horseback, are subject to asthma, bloody urine, gravel; and sailors are frequently affected with scurvy—rheumatic pains—putrid fever—intermittent fever—colic—ulcers—contusions—ruptures—cholera morbus—veneral diseases, &c.

*Butchers* are frequently rheumatic, dropsical, and cachectic.

*Chimney-sweepers* suffer from the soot which sticks to the folds of the scrotum, producing ulcers in those parts.

Persons who pass their days by *writing, and by studying,* are subject to piles, obstruction of

the bowels; those who *study much at night* have a very weak, nervous system, and are principally afflicted by congestions in the head, and by diseases of the eyes, and are apt to be atra billious.

#### THE STATE OF FORMER HEALTH.

*First Period.*—Cutaneous eruptions and evacuations that have become habitual and necessary to the constitution from long continuance, are apt, on being suddenly checked or repelled, to produce mania, apoplexy, peripneumony, phthisis, and various other dangerous affections. Hæmorrhoidal discharges that have existed a long time, have frequently been known to produce phthisis, dropsy, visceral obstructions, apoplexy, &c. on being suppressed.

*Intermittent Fevers in particular*, if they have not been properly treated, leave obstructions of viscera, and dropsies. The physician must inquire of his patient to what diseases he was formerly most subjected? Whether rheumatisms from colds, cutaneous eruptions, gout, venereal

complaints, bleedings from the nose, mouth, or ears? Whether he has had the small pox and measles? Whether he has had the present sickness before, and at what time? And how it then was with him? Whether he was born of healthy or nervous parents? Which of them lie resembled most? What remedies had been used? Whether he had ever been addicted to self pollutions? Whether, as remedies, he had made use of mercury? Whether he has had frequent wet hands and feet; tetterers or old standing ulcers? How it is now with him? Whether he has had issues or setons? Whether he has a rupture?

The diet of the patient ought likewise to be inquired into carefully. It should be asked, whether he eats much fat and salt meat? Whether, in healthy days, he has good appetite and good sleep? How he feels directly after waking? Whether he dreams much? Can make long and continued exercises without any difficulty in respiration? Whether he was accustomed to take much medicine, and how he generally feels after it? Whether he is easily moved by purges and

vomits? Whether they operate soon or long after they are taken? Whether his digestion is good? Whether he is frequently troubled with acidity in the stomach, or flatulency? Whether, when in health, he had a regular stool every day, and what appearances and consistency they had? Whether he has any idiosincrasy? Whether he lived happy and content, or had often been excited to anger? Whether he is very irritable, and inclined to displeasure? Whether he remembers any thing that may have happened shortly before his sickness, by which it might have been occasioned? Whether, perhaps, he had been exposed to contagion.

#### STAGE OF THE SICKNESS.

*Second Period.*—It does not occur very often that a man is suddenly put down by sickness (except in some few complaints) for generally some precursory symptoms make their appearance some days before the more unequivocal appearance of the malady. (*Prodromi morborum.*)

These premonitory signs consist, for the most part, of a weariness in the members, of a dull and

listless feeling, attended by frequent yawnings and stretchings, heaviness of members, confusion of the head; disturbed, unrefreshing sleep; a certain uneasy feeling in the pit of the stomach; loss of appetite, great sensibility, oppressed respiration, chills, light and partial sweats; dryness of the mouth, and shooting pains in the members and the breast.

The physician, therefore, ought to attend to the stage of the sickness; for without a strict attention to this point, we can never determine any thing concerning the critical days. It is absolutely necessary to ascertain the character of the first stage of the sickness; but this is not often correctly learned from the patient himself, for he often reckons the beginning of his disease from the time he first takes his bed. More may be learned from the parents, and from other circumstances, but every thing unusual, which may have been felt by the patient before he was taken ill, ought to be related circumstantially.

Having learned these circumstances, inquiry must be made as to their probable causes. We

must ascertain whether the patient has laboured under any natural wants, or whether he received a hurt, and injured himself by excess in eating, drinking, or by violent exercise, &c.

#### THE ACTUAL STATE.

In this part of the examination, the physician must proceed from part to part, according to the order of the anatomical structures, or organs of the body, and notice each symptom of each particular part, with regard always to the preceding days.

#### THE HEAD.

Head-ache, either partial or general—heaviness of the head—inability to walk without staggering—vertigo—absence of mind—quickness in answering—stupor, &c.

#### THE FACE.

*With respect to a healthy state:* little variation—unexpressive—hippocratic.

#### THE COLOUR.

Blooming red—transient red colour—pale—lead colour—yellowish blue—greenish and blackish—copper colour.

## FIGURE.

Round—thick—inflated—long—lean—compressed—wrinkled.

## COUNTEANCE.

Cheerful—lively—serene—sad—quiet—timid  
serious—pensive—angry—raging—deranged—  
desperate.

## THE MOUTH.

Bad taste—bitter—slimy—glutinous—rising  
disposition to vomit—nature of the ejecta; mouth  
open or closed—swollen—full of sores.

## LOBES OF THE EAR.

Red—cold—relaxed—contracted.

## THE FORE-HEAD.

Contracted—down-cast—red—hot—flushed—  
covered with pustules—painful—trembling—wild.

## THE NOSE.

Pale and cold—red pimples on it—bad smell  
out of it—blackish inside—strong movements of  
the nostrils—nose pointed—fallen in—a yellow-  
ish green or pale colour round the corners of the  
mouth.

## THE LIPS.

Smiling—trembling, particularly of the under-lip—cold—hot—whitish—parched—hanging down—contracted—swoln, particularly the upper one—yellowish—with biles.

## THE TEETH.

Milk-white—yellow—not defective—greatly impaired—slimy—covered by tartar—bare from the gums—aching—gnashing of them.

## THE TONGUE.

Clear—white—yellow—brown—yellowish black, blue—blackish—wet—dry—dried up—very red—dirty—rough—flakish—glutinous—trembling—unable to stretch out—stiff—swoln—covered with pustules.

## THE EYES.

Dark—blue—yellow—shuning light—protruded, swoln—immovable—nearly closed—red—yellow, different in size—shedding tears—pale yellow—naked—glary—staring—throwing out sparks—with specks in them—of a watery, glassy as-

pect—itching of the eye-lids—a blue circle about them.

#### THE NECK.

Small—long—thick—short—stiff—painful—convulsive—straightening and contorsions of it.

#### THE BREAST.

*Its construction:* high—pointed—protuberant, compressed, particularly of the surface of the sternum.

#### THE RESPIRATION.

Easy—difficult—various—quick—slow—strong—hard—warm—cold—fœtid—rattling—snoring—sleralorous—whistling—stifled and slow—small and frequent—small and slow—with motion of the shoulder-blades and nostrils.

#### OPPRESSION OF THE BREAST.

Constantly—or only at times—increasing by the respirations—by coughs, &c.

## THE PAINS.

1. *The nature of them:* Violent—acute—dull.
2. *Extent of pain:* extended far—fixed—confined to a small place—wandering pain.
3. *Increase of it:* at standing—walking—lying on the back—on one or the other side—while coughing—inspiration—exterior pressure.

## THE COUGH.

1. *With regard to the expectoration:* with a dry or wet expectoration—or without any.
2. *With regard to the irritation:* in the throat—in the breast—in the abdomen.

## THE EXPECTORATION.

1. *With regard to its ease or difficulty.*
2. *Of the quantity:* more or less—suppressed expectoration.
3. *Of the colour:* white—yellow—saffron—ash gray—or greenish black.
4. *Of the consistency:* thin—watery—tough—glutinous.

5. *The matter itself:* bloody—bilious—slimy, purulent—puruloid.
6. *The period:* periodical or general and irregular.

#### THE POSITION IN BED.

Easy—restless on one side—on both sides—on the back—not able at all to lay down.

#### THE DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE BODY.

Soft—hot—cold—painful—puffed up—compressed.

#### THE STOOL.

1. *With regard to quantity:* frequent—sparingly.
2. *The consistency:* watery—fluid—lead-like, more frothy—more figured.
3. *The colour:* white—pale yellow—green—greenish—red—like soot—black.
4. *The discharge:* more free—slow—quick—diarrhoea—or attended with tenesmus.
5. *The matter:* indigested—glutinous—bilious—slimy—purulent—greasy—bloody—slimy—along with worms.

6. *The smell:* as well of the matter discharged, as of the *flatus:* sour—putrid—rank smelly—bilioius.

#### THE URINE.

1. *With respect to quantity:* much—little—by day and night.

2. *The discharge:* free—without interruptions; by drops—suddenly—uninterrupted—with divided stream—painful at the last drop—wholly without pains.

3. *The colour:* more watery—white—more troubled—more coloured than usual—yellow—red—black—more green—colouring linen.

4. *The smell:* without smell—rank—fætid.

5. *The consistency:* more watery—thin—milky, oily—mucous—cloudy—thick.

6. *Parts contained by the urine:* settling at the bottom by half—wholly—moveable—sticking fast—gravel like—mealy—stony—saffron like—mealy—laleritius—cinnabar like.

#### THE PULSE.

*With regard to quickness:*—slow—quick.

## THE STRENGTH.

Strong—weak.

## THE DIASTOLE OF THE ARTERIES.

Big—small—full—convulsive.

## THE SOFTNESS.

Weak—hard—compressible.

## THE RYTHMUS.

Even—uneven—intermittent—double—rising  
—vermicular—convulsive.

## THE WARMTH.

*With respect to intensity:* More than natural,  
dry and burning—transient heat.

## THE EXTREMITIES.

*With respect to warmth and cold:* Natural—  
more than natural—nearly cold—arms and thighs  
cold externally and internally—sensation of burn-  
ing heat—cold felt only in particular parts of the  
body; as, for instance, in the feet, whilst other  
parts are hot, as the palms of the hands. Chills,  
attended with great pains of the abdomen. Put-  
ting the hands continually towards particular

parts, as the head, nose, or genitals; catching at things floating in the air, or picking the bed-clothes; continual trembling; violent motion of the fingers; throwing about the hands; convulsive motions; twitching of the tendons; starting and drawing back on being touched; wholly without motion; swollen; transient, and recurring tumefaction; constant; pitting on being pressed with the finger; elastic.

#### THE POSITION IN BED.

In the usual way, or otherwise than when in health—uneasy—sitting up—laying on the left side—extending the neck, the hands and legs—laying on the abdomen—placing the head where the feet should lay—hanging the feet out of the bed—baring the neck—sleeping with open mouth; laying on the back—drawing up the legs, and throwing them around—inclining with the head towards the feet—always desiring to get out of bed.

#### THE COLOUR OF THE BODY.

*With respect to the whole body, or only single*

*parts:*—White—pale—sallow—yellow—yellow-green—blue—red—black—with petechiæ.

#### THE SKIN.

*With respect to exhalation:* Dry and damp.

#### THE SWEAT.

Over the whole body, or partial—debilitating—thin—clammy---sour—oily—fœtid—yellow—breaking out in drops—cold or warm—attended with itching and prickling sensations.

#### ERUPTIONS.

Spots (red, white, yellow, black,) with or without protuberances, or pimples.

#### THE BLOOD FROM THE VEIN.

*Its consistence:* Thick—dissolved—viscid.

#### THE SERUM.

Much—little—yellowish—grayish—lead-coloured—slimy—highly red—blackish—coagulable—milky.

## CRASAMENTUM.

Tough—easily to be cut—wholly stiffened—large, or contracted.

WHAT MEDICINES THE PATIENT HAS ALREADY TAKEN.

It is well known that an *improper* treatment of a disease will not only render it more intractable and dangerous, but, that even *slight affections* will become obstinate and dangerous, from the use of improper remedies; a circumstance, which, I am sorry to say, happens but too frequently among that herd of pretenders, in our profession, who infest society with their nostrums. A physician should thereby inquire, *What remedies the patient has already taken? What benefit or injury has resulted from them, and who administered them.*

It is also important in the examination of the sick, to attend particularly to the state of the respiration, both in relation to its connection with diseases of the breast, and as a general prognostic indication.

'The ancients believed the state of the respiration

very important, and although other symptoms indicated an unfavourable termination, they nevertheless did not abandon all hopes of a recovery, so long as the respiration remained free. *Hippocrates* (Epid. 7) relates of a boy who suffered the most violent symptoms, and still recovered, because his respiration was unimpaired. In many parts of his prognosticks he says the same. *Vogel*, in his manual, (T. 2. p. 216.) mentions the case of a student who was sick with the small-pox, and in whom, except respiration, which was good, every symptom seemed to announce death, so that even a teacher at the university of that place limited his life only to twenty-four hours.—*Vogel* expressed some hopes, and referred to his breath as the symptom upon which they were entertained, and the patient was really past all danger in twenty-four hours, by the use of camphor. Let, therefore, the state of breathing be particularly attended to by the physician. No reliance is to be placed on the declaration of the sick, but you must examine yourself. Let the patient fetch a strong and deep breath, with his breast

bared, then the freedom, as well as the smallest embarrassment, will be easily perceived. Often the patient breathes but with one of the lungs, which is known by the motion of the ribs, being confined to one side only; it is often interrupted by a coughing.

The cough, and the first cause of it, deserves attention. Many patients can point out the place where the irritation is seated, and by this one will often be enabled to determine what viscus suffers mostly. It is very difficult to determine whether the matter expectorated be mucus or pus; the physician must make some, if not all, of the following experiments:

1. Purulent matter commonly sinks in water, while mucus swims on its surface, or not far below it.
2. Pus gives to water a uniform, turbid, pale colour. Mucus, on the contrary, does not diffuse itself uniformly through water, but remains suspended in it in the shape of irregular flocculi.
3. Pus, thrown on hot coals, produces a peculiar smell.

4. Pus, thrown on hot coals, burns with a flame.
  5. Mucus retains its natural mildness longer, never becomes sour, and but slowly passes into a putrid state. Pus, on the contrary, grows sour and putrid, and soon gives out the odour of volatile alkali.
  6. Acid of vitriol dissolves mucus much faster than pus, and when water is added to this solution, the pus is precipitated to the bottom; but mucus, when it separates, swims in flakes.
  7. A solution of caustic alkali, dissolves mucus as well as pus: but when water is added to it, the pus, but not the mucus, is precipitated.
  8. Mucus coagulates into a hard mass, in an aqueous solution of corrosive sublimate in water, but pus does not.
  9. Pus imparts a green colour to the diluted nitric acid; mucus does not.
- . The physician ought likewise carefully to inspect the external parts of the thorax and abdomen. For this purpose the patient must be directed to lie on his back, with his head low, and

the legs drawn up so as to relax the abdominal muscles. In this situation the abdomen and breast must be carefully examined with both hands. Particular attention should be paid to the parts immediately under the edge of the false ribs, and notice taken whether pain is felt in that region on being pressed. The physician ought also carefully to inspect the various excretions, and particularly the fæces and urine. For from the appearances of these, we may often derive important information as to the nature of the contents of the primæ viæ, and the particular character of the disease.

In examining the pulse, the physician must attend to the following rules:

The arm of the patient must lie free, somewhat bent, and the hand turned inside and downwards. If the patient is standing, the physician supports the hand with his own. In feeling the pulse, two or three fingers must be gently laid on the artery, and the pressure increased or diminished, or entirely taken off, in order to be better able to judge of the degree of its strength and hardness.

At least thirty or forty beats of the pulse should be counted before the examination ceases. A watch with a second hand will greatly assist the physician in determining the velocity of the circulation, although one much accustomed to examinations of this kind, can generally form a sufficiently correct judgment on this point without a chronometer.

The pulse must be felt in the right and left arm, for sometimes it is only in appearance weak on the diseased side, and grows stronger by bleeding. A difference in the pulse of the right and left arms may also depend on an enlargement of the artery, or a swelling pressing on it, or a former wound of the same, or even an ossification of the arteries.

In patients labouring under nervous affections, and particularly in hysterical women, the pulse should be frequently examined, for, as *Zimmermann* observes, hardly any kind of pulse can be imagined, which may not be observed in such diseases, in one day or night. Lastly, the physician, at his examination of the pulse, must not for-

get to observe what influence the climate, the time of day, the season, age, sex, temper, the construction of the body, emotion, and nourishment may produce.

The degree of warmth will be best ascertained by laying the hand on the breast of the patient; in inflammatory cases, the warmth seems always to decrease. In bilious fevers it increases more and more, and in putrid fevers, it leaves in the hands of the physician a disagreeable, burning sensation. It is likewise essential carefully to examine whether there exists any kind of eruption on the skin; the surface of the body must be therefore inspected, and the hand gently passed over the breast and abdomen, in order to ascertain whether any roughness exists, or any papular eruption. Whether the skin be dry or damp, will be perceived by grasping the arms of the sick with the whole hand, pressing it a little, and letting it go again. In case of dampness, the hand will be withdrawn with a clammy feeling, but if the arm is dry, without it. But before making this trial, the physician must wipe his hand with a cloth, that

he may be certain that the dampness does not proceed from his own hand.

Let me now be permitted to add a few more practical rules, in particular for young physicians, which may be of the greatest utility to them in future, if they conform to them; and what would be more agreeable to me than to contribute to their usefulness?

Both the duties and prerogatives of the physician are *great* and *manifold*. This science supplies him always with occupation, nor are the objects of its practical application ever wanting—disease and physical evil being found throughout the whole world. A physician is *every where at home*; and as to his science, he is a *free man*; no political or civil events have any influence on its exercise; as many patients as he cures, so many friends does he acquire.\* Even the most delicate

\* In this case, however, the physician must, nevertheless, not make very large bills, for if he does, he is apt to lose the friendship of his patients; he must, also, himself, have patience, if he is not paid as soon as he should be.

female will confide to him things, which could never pass her lips in other cases. In order to be a successful and esteemed physician, he must have *two things, viz: knowledge, and sound information;* the former must not be slighted, it often performs more than the latter.

A common man judges from appearance. The physician who has the greatest practice is generally called the most *skilful:* two ounces of *savoir faire,* and one ounce of *knowledge,* often procure more patients than a contrary proportion. He who does not understand the art to acquire the confidence and esteem of his patient—to make himself beloved—to inspire a good opinion, will make but a sorry progress, should his knowledge be ever so profound. But certainly the *savoir faire* must be connected with *knowledge,* otherwise he is but a *charlatan.*

There is no learned man that comes so much in contact with all kind of men, so frequently and so closely, as the physician. To no professional man is the art to accommodate himself to all classes and people—to the humours and prejudices of

men, so necessary as to the physician.—If he can once get people, and especially the ladies, to say, *the young doctor is a fine man*—he is safe: his skill will hardly be questioned, provided he knows how to please. In this respect, travelling is particularly to be recommended to young physicians: by this they acquire knowledge of men and manners, which will greatly assist them in their future professional intercourse with men.

The long narrations of the sick, and particularly of ladies, must be heard with *patience*, and not be *contradicted*. No *impatience* must be shown, however useless and prolix they may be. The physician must not discover any doubts as to the *Diagnosis*, nor should he speak to a sick man of experiments, for no one will like to give up his body for this purpose.

When it is said of a physician: *he is not certain of his business*, he is *lost*.—Make the prognosis rather too *bad* than too *good*; if the patient grows worse, it has been *predicted*; does he grow better, you have made a *great cure*; but if, on the

contrary, the prognosis has been made too good, every thing is the reverse.

Take care, if you cannot cure, or alleviate at least, to do nothing which will give unnecessary uneasiness, or prove injurious. No one ought ever to prescribe a remedy without an indication.

As to your reading, do not believe yourself able to cure a sickness because you have read a number of books, and explanations on it; it is not the *eating much*, but the *digesting well what you have eat, that nourishes and strengthens*; this is a physical and moral truth. Reading much occasions indigestions and surfeits. To *read much*, is not always to *know much*, or to be able to *do much*. A man may *know much* and yet be *able to do little*; and, on the contrary, he may *do much*, and know *but little*. Read, therefore, *few, but good books*, and read them with great attention, and so that you may assimilate, as it were, with yourself, and make what you have read, a part of yourself.

Do not waste your time with *theories, hypothesis, and systems*. These are, after all, only creations of the imagination, air-castles, which

crumble to pieces at the least touch. To collect facts, to procure to yourself instructive experience concerning the forms of diseases, must be the principal occupation of a practical physician; *a great mass of experience forms the practical physician.*

The first thing which should occupy your attention, when you are about commencing your practice in a particular place, is to get acquainted with its topography, and endemial constitutions. Hence, great advantages arise from frequent conventions of the practical physicians of a great city; but, unfortunately, it does not often take place; in such case, there should be an exchange for *physicians*, as well as for *merchants*, whose business it might be, to regulate medical practice. A physician ought likewise to pay attention to the drink, diet, and other regimen of the patient.

#### OF DRINKS.

We know that patients, labouring under fever particularly, feel considerable thirst, and much drinking is often very salutary to them;

partly by supplying the moisture evaporated by the heat of the fevers, and partly by furnishing the necessary vehicles for the crisis.

It has already been said, *libendum vel moriendum in febribus.* A fever patient should, therefore, be permitted to drink as often, and as much, as he desires; and may even be encouraged to it. Much drinking is, however, hurtful, when the thirst originates from a spasmodic constriction of the exhalent vessels of the hollow of the mouth, and æsophagus, which happens in the cold stage of fevers. Too much drinking charges the stomach, and causes its over distention. The drink must, therefore, be but very little during the chill of the fever, but, during the hot stage, much must be taken; though not much at a time, but frequently.

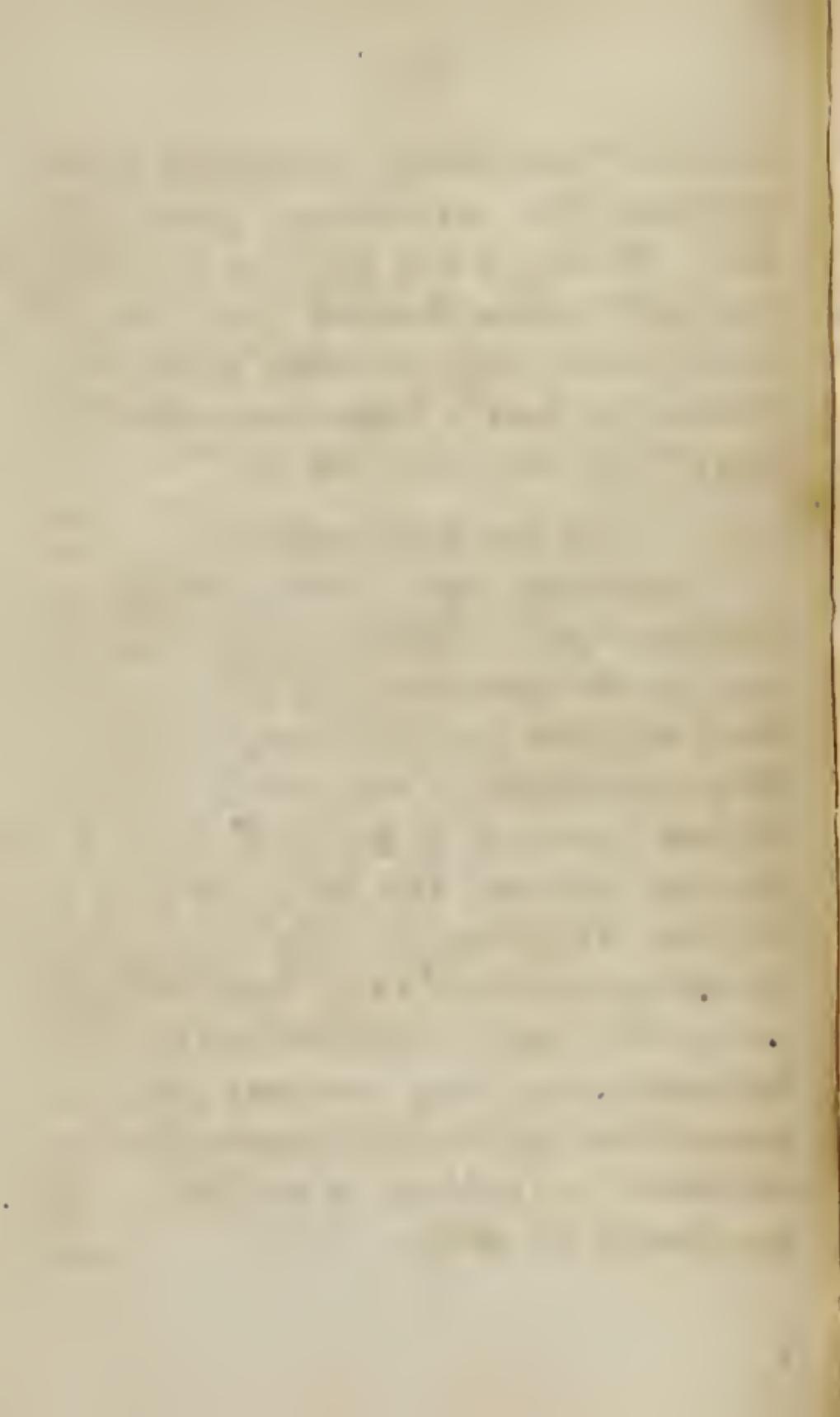
#### OF DIET.

With regard to the choice of diet, attention must be had to the habit of each patient: when, for instance, when in health, he was accustomed to strong and solid meals, they must not be quite

avoided in fevers; he may, therefore, be allowed light meat, if he was formerly a great eater of meat. The food of sick people, in particular of fever patients, must be such as is easily digested, for the powers of digestion suffer in every fever. No fat animal food is proper, because the weakness of the stomach cannot bear it.

#### OF THE OTHER REGIMENT.

The physician must, in every sickness, have a particular regard to the habits of the patient, and often, for this reason alone, must allow him things which otherwise would be thought prejudicial. To a great drinker of wine and brandy, some spirituous liquor can be permitted, should they even not harmonise with the character of the sickness. The atmosphere of the sick room must likewise be attended to; it must be neither too hot nor too cold. Let all violent emotions be avoided by the sick; every thing which may give rise to anger, offence, sorrow, must be removed from him; quietness of soul and body, is particularly salutary to every sick person.



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A collection of Formulæ from Paris' Pharmacologia.

A collection of Medical Formulæ, by the author.

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A

COLLECTION OF FORMULÆ.

(*From Paris' Pharmacologia.*)

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EMETICS.

1. Rx. Vini Ipecacuanhæ f 3j.

Antimonii Tartarizati gr. j

Aquæ puræ f 2jss

Fiat Haustus.

2 Rx. Antimonii Tartarizati gr. ij.

Aquæ distillatæ f 2iv

Solve. Hujus danda sunt cochlearia duo medioc: singulis horæ quadrantibus donec vomitus excitatus sit.

3. Rx. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ 3ss.

Antimonii Tartarizati gr. j

Tinct: Scillæ f 3j

Aquæ distillatæ f 2viiss

## EMETICS.

Fiat Mistura, cuius sumat quamprimum cochlearia majora quatuor, et cochl: duo sexta quaque parte horæ, donec supervenerit vomitus.

4. R. Zinci Sulphatis 3j

Confect: Rosæ canin: q. s.

Ut fiat Bolus ex pauxillo Infusi Anthemidis hauriendus. Post quamlibet vomitionem superbibantur cyathi aliquot Infusi ejusdem tepidi.

5. R. Tabaci Foliorum 3j

Aquæ fontis q. s.

Simul contunde in cataplasm: et regioni epigastricæ admoveatur.

6. R. Cupri sulphatis gr. x

Aquæ distillatæ f 3ij

Fiat pro haustu emetico.

## CATHARTICS.

7. R. Extract: Colocynth: comp: 3j

Opii puri gr. iij

Olei Nucis Moschat: miv

Fiat Massa in Pilulas duodecem dividenda,  
e quibus capiat duas omni hora donec bis dejecerit  
Alvus.

*In Bilio Cholic.*

8. R. Magnesiæ Sulphatis

et

Sodæ Sulphatis aa 3iij

Aquæ Menthe Viridis f $\tilde{z}$ vss

Liquor: Antimon: Tart: f3j

Fiat Mistura de qua sumantur cochlearia duo  
ampla ter quotidie.

9. R. Infusi Sennæ f $\tilde{z}$ j

Tinct: Sennæ

et

Tinct: Jalap: aa f3j

Potassæ Tart: 3j

Syrup: Sennæ f3j

Fiat Haustus primo mane sumendus.

## CATHARTICS.

10. R. Magnesiæ Sulphat:

et

Sodæ Sulphat:  $\frac{aa}{3}$  ss

Ferri Sulphat: gr. v.

Misturæ Camphoræ f $\frac{z}{3}$  vi ss

Fiat Mistura de qua sumantur cochlearia duo ampla bis indies.

11. R. Jalapæ Radacis in pulv: contrit: gr. xv

Hydrargyri Sub-muriat: gr. v

Confect: Ros: caninæ. q. s.

Ut fiat bolus.

12. R. Confect: Sennæ  $\frac{z}{3}$  ss

Sulphuris Præcipitat:  $\frac{z}{3}$  ss

Syrup: Ros: q. s.

Ut fiat Electuarium, de quo, ad nucis meschatæ magnitudinem capiatur, ter vel quater quotidie, donec alvus commode purgetur.

*In Hæmorrhoids.*

## CATHARTICS.

13. R. Olei Ricini f $\frac{2}{3}$ ss  
 Vitelli Ovi, q. s.  
 tere simul et adde  
 Syrupi Papaveris f $\frac{2}{3}$ ij.  
 Tinct. Opii m v  
 Aquæ distillat. f $\frac{2}{3}$ j.

Fiat Haustus tertiiis vel quartis horis sumendus.  
*In Cholic from the ingestion of Lead*

14. R. Magnesiæ Sulphatis 3vj  
 Infus: Sennæ f $\frac{2}{3}$ iss  
 Tinct: Jalap: f $\frac{2}{3}$ j  
 Tinct: Opii m x  
 Tinct: Castorei f $\frac{2}{3}$ j

Fiat Haustus, ut supra, dandus.

15. R. Infus: Sennæ f $\frac{2}{3}$ ij  
 Sodæ Tart: 3vi  
 Aquæ Cinnamomi f $\frac{2}{3}$ ss  
 Fiat Solutio duabus vicibus sumenda.

## CATHARTICS.

16. R. Aloës Spicat: 3j  
 Scammoneæ gr. xij  
 Extract: Rhei 3ij  
 Baccarum Capsici pulv: gr. vi.  
 Olei Cariophyll: m v

Fiant Piluæ xvj, e quibus sumantur binæ hora decubitus, pro re nata.

17. R. Pulv: Aloes comp: 3j  
 Pulveris Antimon: gr. v  
 Saponis duri gr. x  
 Decoct: Aloes comp: q. s.

Fiat massa in Pilulas xx dividenda, e quibus capiantur binæ, ad alvum, officii immemorem, excitandam.

18. R. Extracti Colocynth: comp: gr. xxiv  
 Pil: Aloes cum Myrrha 3j  
 Hydrargyri Sub-muriatis gr. xv

Fiat Massa in Pilula xx dividenda, e quibus sumantur una vel binæ, p. r. n.

## CATHARTICS.

19. R. Sodæ Sub-carbonat: (crystall:) ʒiiss  
 Potassæ Super-tart: (crystall:) ʒij  
 Aquæ puræ ʒvij

Stent in lagena bene obturata per triduum, et  
 deinde sit in promptu, pro potu cathartico.

*Young's Medical Literature:* p. 455.

20. R. Scammoneæ gr. v

Pulv: Rhei gr. xv

Ammoniæ Sub-carbonat: gr. v

Fiat pulvis, ex vehiculo aliquo idoneo sumendus.

21. R. Pulveris Jalap: gr. xv

Pulv. Ipecacuan: gr. v

Olei Cinnamomi m ij

Fiat pulvis ut supra dandus.

22. R. Pulveris Rhei gr. xv

Potassæ Super-sulphat: gr. x

Aquæ Cinnamomi fʒi

Fiat Haustus.

## CATHARTICS.

23. R. Sodæ Tartarizat: ʒij  
 Sodæ Carbonatis ʒj  
 Aquæ puræ fʒiss  
 fiat haustus cum Cochli: j ampio  
 Succi Limonum.

In impetu ipso effervescentiæ sumendus.  
 Quotidie mane.

*A grateful aperient*

24. R. Sodæ Carbonatis ʒij  
 Ferri Sulphatis gr. iij  
 Magnesiæ Sub-carb: ʒi  
 Aquæ puræ Oss  
 Acidi Sulphurici diluti fʒx

Infundatur primum lagenæ aqua, dein im-  
 mittantur salina, et denique Acidum Sulphuricum;  
 illico obturetur lagena, et in loco frigido servetur.

25. R. Hydrargyri Sub-muriat: gr. x  
 Pil: Cambogiæ com.  
 et Extract: Colocynth: com. Ȑā gr. xv  
 Syrupi Zingiberis q. s.  
 ut ft. Pilulæ xij, e quibus

## CATHARTICS.

Sumantur binæ hora decubitus vel summo  
mane, ad alvum officii immemorem excitandam.

26. R. Cambogiæ in pulverem tritæ gr. iiij  
Sacchari purificati 3i

Tere optime simul, et fiat pulvis tertia quaque  
hora sumendus, donec alvus commode purgetur.

27. R. Foliorum Seminæ 3iij  
Sodæ Sulphatis 3i  
Aquæ ferventis oj

Infunde, et Cola, ut fiat Enema.

## DIURETICS.

28. R. Scillæ Radicis exsiccat: gr. iiij  
Pulveris Opii gr. ss  
Cinnamomi Corticis gr. x  
Fiat Pulvis bis quotidie sumendus.

29. R. Potassæ Sub-Carbonatis gr. x  
Infus: Gentian: comp: f3iss  
Spir: Etheris comp: 3ss  
Træ Cinnamomi f3i

## DIURETICS

Fiat Haustus.

*Diuretic and Stimulant.*

30. R. Scillæ Radicis exsiccat: gr. xij  
 Potassæ Nitratis ʒi  
 Sacchari purificat:  
 et cinnamomi cort: contrit:  
 āā ʒi. fiat pulvis in sex partes æquales  
 dividend: sumatur una bis indies.

31.\* R. Scillæ Rad: exsiccat: gr. iv  
 Digitalis Foliorum gr. x  
 Hydrargyri Sub-muriat: gr vj  
 Myrrhæ Pulv: ʒi  
 simul tere et adde  
 Assafœtidæ ʒss  
 Extract: Gentian. q. s.

Fiat massa in Pilulas xv dividend: e quibus  
 sumatur una, nocte maneque.

\* This formula is introduced as a combination supported by authority, although I question whether its adoption can be sanctioned upon principal. Let us de-

## DIURETICS.

32. R. Massæ Pil. Scillæ 3*i*

Hydrarg: Sub-muriat: gr. v

Fiat massa in Pilulas xv dividenda, quarum  
sumantur duæ singulis noctibus.

cypher the intention of the different ingredients by their KEY LETTERS. The basis is Squill, to which the Digitalis is added, for the purpose we perceive of acting in unison with it, and Calomel, which succeeds it, is intended to promote and direct the diuretic Basis; two fetid gums next present themselves to our notice, and these are shown by the bracket to exert a combined action, depending, as the Key Letter announces, upon their medicinal similarity, but acting in the general scheme of the formula, as shown by the exterior letter, for the purpose of fulfilling a second indication, distinct and different from that which the Basis is designed to answer, i. e. to produce, not a diuretic, but an anti-spasmodic and stimulant effect; an important question then arises for our consideration.—Is the latter part of the formula consistent with the former, or is the stimulant effect of the Gums compatible with the sedative operation of Digitalis?

## DIURETICS.

33. R. Sodæ Carbonat: exsiccat: ʒi  
 Saponis duri ʒiv  
 Olei Juniperi  
 Syrupi Zingiberis q. s.

Fiat massa in Pilulas xxx dividenda, e quibus capiat tres, indies, contra calculos renum.

34. R. Scillæ Radicis exsiccat: gr. ij  
 Pilulæ Hydrargyri gr. v  
 Opii gr. ss

Fiat Pilula hora decubitus per tres vel quatuor noctes consequentes capienda.

35. R. Potassæ Sub-carbonat: ʒi  
 Succi Limonum: fʒss, vel q. s.  
 Aquæ Cinnamomi fʒi  
 Aceti Scillæ fʒiss  
 Tinct: Opii ȝ v  
 Syrupi Aurantii fʒss  
 Fiat Haustus his indies sumendus.

## DIURETICS.

36. R. Potassæ Acetatis ʒi  
 Oxymel: Colchici fʒij  
 tere simul cum aquæ puræ fʒi  
 Spir: Juniperi comp: fʒss  
 Fiat Haustus, ut supra dandus.
37. R. Baccarum Janiperi contus: ʒij  
 Semin: Anisi contus: ʒij  
 Aquæ ferventis oj  
 Macera per tres horas, dein colla.  
 R. Colaturæ fʒxij  
 Spir: Junip: comp: fʒij  
 Træ Scillæ fʒi  
 Potassæ Nitratis ʒij  
 Fiat Mistura, de qua sumatur cyathus subinde.
38. R. Infus: Digitalis fʒiv  
 Træ Digitalis fʒss  
 Potassæ Acetat: ʒi  
 Tinct: Opii m v  
 Fiat Mistura, de qua sumantur coch: unum  
 amplum bis terve indies.

## DIURETICS.

39. R. Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetat: f $\frac{7}{3}$ i  
Potassæ Acetatis 3i

Fiat Haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

40. R. Potassæ Supertartratis 3i  
Pulveris Scillæ exsiccat: gr. iij  
Pulveris Zingiberis gr. v

Fiat pulvis, sexta quaque hora capiendus.

41. R. Spartii cacum: concis: 3i  
Aquæ puræ oj

Decoque ad octarium dimidium, et cola.

R. Colaturæ f $\frac{7}{3}$ i  
Spir: Etheris Nitrici m $\frac{1}{x}$

Sumatur alternis horis.

42. R. Tinct: Ferri Muriat: m $\frac{1}{x}$ v  
Infus: Quassiæ f $\frac{7}{3}$ i

Fiat Haustus tertia quaque hora sumendus.

## DIURETICS.

43. R. Potassæ Nitratis ʒi  
 Misturæ Ammoniaci fʒvj  
 Spir: Juniperi comp: ʒiss  
 Aceti Scillæ fʒvj

Fiat Mistura de qua capiat cochl: j amplum  
 quartis horis.

44. R. Tincturæ Lyttæ m x  
 Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici fʒi  
 Misturæ Camphoræ fʒxij  
 Syrup: Zingiberis fʒi

Fiat Haustus ter in die sumendus.

*A highly stimulating Diuretic.*

## EXPECTORANTS.

45. R. Assafœtidæ ʒij  
 trituratione solve in  
 Aquæ Menthæ vir: fʒij  
 addeque Syrup: Tolu: fʒj

## EXPECTORANTS.

Fiat Mistura, de qua sumatur cochl: unum amplum tertia quaqua hora.

46. R. Myrrhæ gum-resin: ʒss  
Sacchari purificati ʒss

Tere optime simul ut fiat Pulvis, partitis dosibus quotidie sumendus, in vehiculo aliquo idoneo.

47. R. Myrrhæ gum-resin: ʒiss  
Scillæ exsiccat: ʒss  
Extract: Hyosyami ʒij  
Aquæ q. s. ut fiant Pil. xxx

E quibus sumantur binæ, nocte maneque.

48. R. Scillæ exsiccatæ gr. viij  
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. v  
Camphoræ ʒj  
Pulv: Antimon: gr. vj  
Sacch: purificat: ʒj

Tere in pulverem, in quatuor partes æquales dividendum; pars una sumatur bis quotidie, ex haustu decocti hordei.

## EXPECTORANTS.

49. R. Oxymel: Scillæ

Syrupi Altheæ

Mucilag: Acaciæ

āā fʒss, misce, et fiat linctus, de quo lambat  
sæpe.

50. R. Misturæ Ammoniac:

et Aquæ Cinnamomi āā fʒiss

Syrupi Tolut: fʒss

Tinct: Castorei fʒij

Tinct: Opii m̄v

Fiat Mistura, cujus sumatur Cohl: unum  
amplum subinde, ac repetatur dosis p. r. n.

*Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Hooping  
Cough, &c.*

51. R. Mist: Amygdal: fʒj

Vini Ipecacuanhæ m̄x

Potassæ Carbonatis gr. x

Sumatur cum Succi Limon: fʒij

In impetu ipso effervescentiæ.

## EXPECTORANTS.

52. R. Pulveris Myrrhæ gr. xij  
 Pulv: Ipecacuanhæ gr. vj.  
 Pulv: Potassæ Nitrat: 3ss  
 Misce et divide in doses æquales quatuor,  
 quarum sumat unam quartis horis.
- 

## DIAPHORETICS

53. R. Misturæ Camphoræ f $\frac{2}{3}$ iss  
 Liquor: Ammon: Acet: f $\frac{2}{3}$ ss  
 Liquor: Antimonii Tart: m xx  
 Tinct: Opii m x.

Fiat Haustus.

54. R. Potassæ Sulphureti gr. xv.  
 Saponis duri 5j  
 Balsam: Peru. q. s.

Ut ft: Pilulæ xxx; sumat tres quarta quaque  
 hora ex cyatho Infusi calidi Juniperi baccarum.

*In Cutaneous Affections.*

## DIAPHORETICS.

55. R. Pulveris Antimon: 3ss.

Opii Pulv: 3ss

Hydrargyri Sub-muriat: gr. v

Confect: Opii q. s.

Ut fiant Pilulæ decem, quarum capiat unam hora decubitus, et repetatur p. r. n.

56. R. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ comp: gr. xv

Pulv: Trag: comp: 3ij

Divide in partes quatuor æquales, quarum sumat unam quavis hora.

57. R. Pulv: Ipecacuanhæ comp: gr. xv.

Pulv: Antimon: gr. ij

Ft: pulvis hora decubitus sumend: superbendo Haustulum tepidum

58. R. Guaiaci gum-resinæ gr. x.

Pulv: Ipecacuanhæ comp: gr. v.

Confect: Rosæ q. s.

Ut fiat Bolus, h. s. sumendus.

## DIAPHORETICS.

59. R. Potassæ Carbonatis gr. x.  
 Mist: Camphoræ f $\tilde{z}$ j  
 Ft: Haust: cum Succi Limonum  
 Cochleari uno amplo, in impetu ipso efferves-  
 centiæ sumendus.
60. R. Guaiaci Resinæ gr. x.  
 Antimonii Tart:  
 et  
 Opii puri  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  gr. j.  
 Syrupi q. s.  
 Fiat Bolus bis quotidie sumendus.
61. R. Camphoræ  
 et Pulvis Antimon:  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  gr. iij.  
 Opii puri gr. j.  
 Confect: Aromat q. s.  
 Fiat Bolus, h. s. sumendus.

## DIAPHORETICS.

62. R. Liquor: Ammoniæ Acetat: f $\ddot{\text{z}}$ ij  
 Decoct. Cinchonæ f $\ddot{\text{z}}$ x  
 Tinct: Cinchonæ f $\ddot{\text{z}}$ ij  
 Confect: Aromat: 3ss  
 Ft. Haustus, tertia vel quarta quaque hora  
 sumendus.

63. R. Guaiaci Resinæ 3ij  
 Acaciæ gummi 3ij

Simul bene tritis adde

Træ Opii f $\ddot{\text{z}}$ ss  
 Pulv: Cinchonæ 3j  
 Træ Cinchonæ f $\ddot{\text{z}}$ ij  
 Decoct: Cinchonæ f $\ddot{\text{z}}$ vij

Fiat Mistura cujus sumatur cyathus bis quo-  
 tidie.

*Rheumatism.*

64 R. Extracti Aconiti  
 Antimonii Sulphureti  
 Præcipitati  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  gr. j  
 Magnesiæ Carbonatis 3ss  
 Tere simul ut fiat pulvis.

## DIAPHORETICS.

65. R. Pulv: Antimon: gr. iij.  
 Potassæ Sub-carbonatis gr. v.  
 Anthemid. Flor. exsiccat: ʒj  
**M.** Fiat pulvis sexta quaque hora, per biduum  
 vel triduum sumendus.
66. R. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. ij  
 Pulveris Opii gr. i.  
 Potassæ Nitratis gr. xvij  
 Fiat Pulvis hora somni sumendus.

## EMMENAGOGUES.

67. R. Sabinæ Foliorum exsiccat.  
 Zingib: rad: contus: āā ʒss  
 Potassæ Sulphatis ʒss  
**M.** Fiat Pulvis bis die sumendus,

## EMMENAGOGUES.

68. R. Myrrhæ pulv: 3j  
 Ferri Ammoniati gr. vj.  
 tere simul et adde  
 Syrup: Zingib: q. s. ut fiat Electuarium,  
 de quo sumatur ad myristicæ nuclei magnitudinem  
 bis quotidie.

69. R. Mist: Ferri comp: f $\frac{7}{3}$ ss  
 Aquæ Cinnamomi f $\frac{7}{3}$ j  
 Ft. Haustus bis de die sumendus.

70. R. Tinct: Ferri Muriatis  
 Tinct: Aloes comp: aa f $\frac{7}{3}$ ss  
 Tinct: Castorei f $\frac{7}{3}$ ij  
 M. de qua sumatur cochl: unum minimum ex  
 cyatho Infus: Anthemid: Flor: ter quotidie.

*Emmenagogue and Antispasmodic.*

71. R. Pil: Aloes cum Myrrha  
 et  
 Pil: Galbani comp: aa 3j  
 Divide in Pil: xxiv, e quibus sumantur binæ  
 bis quotidie.

## EMMENAGOGUES.

72. R. Pil: Aloes cum Myrrha

et

Pil: Ferri comp:  $\frac{aa}{3}$  j

Sodæ Sub-Carbonatis  $\frac{3}{3}$  j

Divide Massam in Pilulas xxx e quibus sumantur binæ bis quotidie.



## DEMULCENTS.

73. R. Olei Amygdal:  $\frac{fz}{3}$  j

Acaciæ gummi  $\frac{3}{ii}$  j

tere simul, et dein gradatim adde

Aquaæ distillatæ  $\frac{fz}{3}$  vi

Syrup: Rhæados  $\frac{fz}{3}$  ss

Fiat Mistura, de qua sumantur Cochlearia  
duo ampla ter, quaterve indies.

## DEMULCENTS.

74. R. Olei Amygdal: f $\frac{3}{4}$ vj  
 Liquoris Potassæ m L  
 Aquæ Rosæ f $\frac{7}{8}$ viiss  
 Fiat Mistura, ut supra capienda.

75. R. Mistur Amygdal: f $\frac{7}{8}$ j  
 Potassæ Carbonatis gr. x  
 Syrupi Rhæados f $\frac{3}{4}$ j  
 Ft: haust: cum cochl: Succ: Limon: in im-  
 petu effervescentiæ sumend.  
*Demulcent & Febrifuge.*

76. R. Pulv: Cetacei  
 Pulv: Trag: com: aa  $\frac{7}{8}$ ss  
 Syrupi Papaveris q. s.  
 Misceantur, et fiat Linctus. Dosis cochl:  
 minimum subinde.

## DEMULCENTS.

77. R. Cetacei ʒij

Pulv: Trag: comp: ʒj

Syrup: Papaveris

Syrup: Tolu: āā fʒij

Confect: Ros: ʒvj

Potassæ Nitratis ʒss

Fiat Electuarium, de quo capiat ad nucis  
moschatæ magnitudinem.

78. R. Cetacei ʒij

Vitelli ovi dimidium

Syrupi fʒss

Aquæ Cinnamomi fʒij

Aquæ distillatæ fʒiv

Fiat Mistura, de qua capiat æger cochleare  
amplum frequentur.

79. R. Amyli ʒij

Aquæ ferventis fʒiv

Solve pro enemate, et adde,  
si opus fuerit,

Tinct: Opii fʒss

## DEMULCENTS.

80. R. Decoct. Lichenis oss  
 Sumatur quotidie, cochleatim,  
 instar potus communis.
- 

## ANTACIDS AND ABSORBENTS.

81. R. Liquoris Potassæ fʒij  
 Liquoris Calcis fʒvj  
 M. Cujus capiat æger, acido infestante,  
 cochleare amplum unum, vel altarum, ex poculo  
 jusculi bovini.

82. R. Magnesiæ ʒss  
 Aquæ Menthæ Pip. fʒiiss  
 Spir. Lav. comp. fʒss  
 Spir. Carui fʒiv  
 Syrup. Zingib. fʒij  
 Sumatur cochleare unum mediocre, p. r. n.  
*Antacid et Carminative.*

## ANTACIDS AND ABSORBENTS.

83. R. Pulv. Cretæ co. cum Opio 3j  
 Pulv. Catechu Extract. gr. xv  
 Sit pulvis, post singulas sedes liquidas sumendus.

*In Diarrhœa depending upon Acidity.*

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## REFRIGERANTS.

84. R. Potassæ Nitratis gr. xv  
 Ft. Pulv. ex cyatho Aquæ perfrigidæ, illico post solutionem sumend.
85. R. Acidi Muriatici f 3ij  
 Decoct. Hordei oj  
 Syrupi f 3ij vel q. s.  
 Ad acorem compescendum, et gustum conciliandum. Sumatur quotidie, instar potus, et bibat quantum sitis exigat.

*In Typhus and other Fevers.*

## REFRIGERANTS.

86. R. Ammoniæ Muriat. ʒij

Acidi Acetici fʒij

Spir. Camphor. fʒss

Misce ut fiat Lotio.

87. R. Liquor. Plumbi Acetat. fʒj

Acidi Acetici fʒij

Spir. tenuior fʒss

Aquæ distillatæ fʒvijj

Fiat lotio.

## ASTRINGENTS.

88. R. Cort. Quercus contus. ʒss

Aquæ ferventis fʒvijj

macera per horam, et cola.

## ASTRINGENTS

- R. Hujus Colaturæ f $\frac{2}{3}$ iss  
 Pulv: Gallarum gr. x  
 Tinct. Catechu f $\frac{2}{3}$ ss  
 Tinct. Cardamom. comp. f $\frac{2}{3}$ ss  
 Syrup. Cort. Aurant. f $\frac{2}{3}$ ss

Fiat Haustus—

89. R. Plumbi Superacetatis gr. iij  
 Opii puri gr. j

Fiat massa in Pilulas tres divivenda, quarum  
 summatur una bis quotidie, superbibendo Haus-  
 tum ex acido acetico compositum.

90. R. Infus. Cuspariæ f $\frac{2}{3}$ j  
 Tinct. Catechu f $\frac{2}{3}$ j  
 Pulv. Ipecac. gr. iij  
 Opii Pulv. gr. ss

Fiat Haustus.

## TONICS.

91. R. Ferri Ammoniati 3j

Extract. Gentian.

Extract. Aloes aa 3ss

Contunde simul, et divide massam in Pilulas  
xxx quarum sumat binas ter quotidie.

*Tonic and Purgative, in Dyspepsia, Hysteria,  
Mesenteric Obstructions, &c.*

92. R. Cinchonæ pulv. subt. 3ss.

Magnesiæ Sulphat. 3vj

Tere simul, et divide in quatuor partes, ex  
quibus sumatur una, alternis horis.

*Intermittents.*

93. R. Ferri Carbonatis gr. v

Pulv. Valerian. 3ss

Syrupi Zingib. q. s

Fiat bolus.

94. R. Infus. Gentian. comp. f3j

Liquor. Potassæ. sub-carb. f3ss

Tinct. Cascarillæ f3j

Fiat Haustus.

## TONICS.

95. R. Cinchonæ cort. contus.  $\frac{7}{3}$ ss  
 Coque ex aquæ puræ f $\frac{7}{3}$ xvj  
 ad consumpt. dimid. adjectis sub finem coctionis,  
 Serpentariæ radicis contus. 3ij  
 Stent per horam, et colaturæ admisce  
 Spir. Cinnamomi f $\frac{7}{3}$ iss  
 Acidi Sulphuric. diluti f $\frac{7}{3}$ iss  
 Sumantur f $\frac{7}{3}$ ij sexta quaque hora.

*Pringle.*

96. R. Decoct. Cinchonæ f $\frac{7}{3}$ ijss  
 Infus. Gent. co f $\frac{7}{3}$ j  
 Tinct. Cascarill. f $\frac{7}{3}$ ij  
 Liquor. Potassæ Sub-Carb. f $\frac{7}{3}$ ij

Fiat Mistura—

97. R. Decoct. Cinchonæ f $\frac{7}{3}$ vj  
 Tinct. Cinchonæ f $\frac{7}{3}$ ss  
 Confect. Aromat. 3j  
 Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat. f $\frac{7}{3}$ j

Fiat Mistura, de qua sumr. cochl. ij ampla  
 indies

*Tonic & Stimulant.*

## TONICS.

98. R. Ferri Ammoniat. gr. v  
 Rhei rad. contrit. gr. iiij  
 Fiat pulvis, e quolibet vehiculo idoneo quotidie sumendus.
99. R. Infusi Cascarillæ f $\tilde{\zeta}$ iss  
 Tinct. Cascarillæ  
 Tinct. Zingiberis  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  f $\tilde{\zeta}$ j  
 Fiat Haustus, ter in die sumendus.  
*In Dyspepsia from Intemperance.*
100. R. Ferri Tartarizati gr. x  
 Pulveris Columbæ gr. xv  
 Fiat pulv. quarta quaque hora sumendus.

## STIMULANTS.

101. R. Lyttæ in pulv. trit. gr. i  
 Ammoniæ carbonat.  
 Confect. Aromat.  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  gr. v  
 Syrupi q. s.  
 Ut fiat bolus, quartis vel sextis horis sumendus, cum haustu Infusi Armoraceæ.

## STIMULANTS.

102. R. Ammoniæ Carbonat. ʒss  
 Aquæ Menth. Piperitid. fʒvij  
 Syrupi Aurantii f ʒss

Sumatur octava pars in languoribus.

103. R. Mist. Camphoræ f ʒj  
 Spir. Etheris Sulphurici f ʒij  
 Tinct. Cardamom. comp. f ʒiv  
 Spir. Anisi f ʒvj  
 Olei Carui ʒl xij  
 Syrupi Zingib. f ʒij  
 Aquæ Menthæ Pip. f ʒvss

Fiat Mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia duo ampla urgente flatu.

*Flatulent Cholic.*

104. R. Ammoniaci Gum-Resinæ  
 in pulv. trit. ʒj  
 Aceti Scillæ q. s.

Simul bene contritis, sit Emplastrum scuto pectori.

## STIMULANTS.

105. R. Myrrhæ, in pulv. trit. ʒiss  
 Zinci Sulphat. gr. x  
 Confect. Rosæ q. s

Ut fiant Pil. xx, e quibus sumantur binæ bis quotidie.

106. R. Sinapeos semin: contus.  
 Armoraceæ Radicis āā ʒss  
 Aquæ ferventis oj  
 macera per horam, et cola.
- R. Colaturæ fʒvij  
 Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat. fʒj  
 Spir. Pimentæ fʒss

Fiat Mistura de qua sumantur cochl: duo ampla ter die.

*In Paralysis.*

107. R. Olei Terebinth. fʒij  
 Mellis despumati ʒj

M. ut fiat linctus, de quo sumatur cochleare parvum, nocte, maneque, cum haustu cuiusvis potus tenuioris tepefacti.

## **ANTISPASMODICS.**

108. R. Tinct Casotrei f $\frac{3}{4}$ j  
 Ætheris Sulphurici m x  
 Tinct. Opii m vij  
 Aquæ Cinnamomi f $\frac{7}{8}$ iss  
 Fiat Haustus ter quotidie sumand.

109. R. Moschi gr. xv  
 Camphoræ (alcoholis pauxillo solutæ)  
 gr. v  
 Confect: Ros. canin. q. s. ut fiat bolus,

110. R. Moschi 3j  
 Acaciæ gummi 3ss  
 tere optime simul, et adde gradatim  
 Aquæ Ros. f $\frac{7}{8}$ j  
 Ætheris Sulphurici f $\frac{3}{4}$ j  
 Fiat Haustus p. r. n. sumendus.

111. R. Assafœtidæ 3j  
 solve terendo cum  
 Aquæ Menth. Pip. f $\frac{7}{8}$ j  
 adde que

## ANTISPASMODICS.

Tinct. Valerian. Ammoniat fʒij

Tinct. Castorei fʒiij

Ætheris Sulphuric fʒj

Fiat Mistura de qua Sumatur Cochlear. unum  
amplum secundis horis.

Signetur.—*Antihysteric Mixture.*

112. R. Pulv. Valerian. Əj

Tinct: Valerian. Ammoniat.

Tinct. Castorei, āā fʒj

Misturæ Camphoræ. fʒxij

Fiat Haustus ter quotidie sumend.

113. R. Tabaci Folior: Əj

Aquæ ferventis fʒvijj

macera, et denique coła. Fiat pro enemate

114. R. Opii puri gr. j

Fiat Pilula—

## NARCOTICS.

115. R. Camphoræ gr. xij

Extract: Hyoscyami gr. xvij

Fiant pilulæ xij quarum sumantur tres, omni nocte.

116. R. Extracti Conii ʒj

Folior: Conii exsiccat:

et in pulverem tritorum, q. s.

ut fiant pilulæ, singulæ grana duo pedentes.

Initio sumat æger pilulam unam pro dosi, mane ac nocte, postea sumat binas, dein tres, et denique augatur dosis quantum fieri potest.

*In Scrophula, Schirrus, and Cancer.*

117. R. Tinct: Opii ℥ xv

Syrup: Papaveris ʒij

Spir: Cinnamomi ʒj

Aquæ puræ ʒj

Fiat Haustus, invadente paroxysmo caloris in febribus intermittentibus sumendus.

## NARCOTICS:

118. R. Opii gr. iv

Extract: Hyoscyami

Extract: Conii āā gr. xv

Fiat massa in Pilulas sex dividenda, quarum  
sumat unam omni nocte.

119. R. Mist: Camphor: fʒj

Spir: Etheris comp: fʒss

Tinct: Opii m x

Syrupi Papav: fʒj

Fiat Haustus hora decubitus sumendus.

120. R. Infusi Lini fʒvj

Tinct: Opii fʒj

Fiat Enema—

## ANTHELMINTICS

121. R. Cambogiæ gr. viij

Hydrarg: Sub-muriat: gr. v

Mucilag. Acaciæ q. s. ut fiat **Bolus** mane sumendus.

*Contra Tæniam.*

122. R. Pulv: Stanni ȝiij

Confect: Rosæ Gall: ȝss

Syrupi q. s. ut fiat **Elect:**

Capiat cochl: amplum, quotidie mane, et repetatur dosis ad tres vices, et deinde capiat æger Haustum aliquem purgantem.

123. R. Sodæ Muriatis ȝij

Coccinell: ȝij

Fiat Pulvis, et detur drachma dimidia pro dosi, tempore matutino.

124. R. Ferri Carbonatis ȝj

Sumatur ex vehiculo aliquo crasso, singulis auroris.

## ANTHELMINTICS.

125. R. Camphoræ (Alcohole solutæ) ʒ.i  
 Ol: Olivæ fzij  
 Misce, Fiat Enema.

Injiciatur h. s. tertia quaque nocte, ad tres vices: dein repetatur alternis noctibus, ad quartam usque vicem, si opus sit.

*Contra Ascarides.*

126. R. Aloes Soccot: gr. x  
 Saponis Duri ʒj

Fiat Suppositorium post Alvum exoneratam applicand.

128

129

130

131

# A COLLECTION OF FORMULÆ,

(*By the Author.*)

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## EMETICS.

127. R. Tart. Emetic. gr. j.

Pulv. amyli. 3j.

M. f. pulvis. *Hufeland.*

128. R. Tart. Emet. gr. jj.

Cremor tart.

Pulv. rad. Ipecacuanhæ. aa3j.

m. f. pulvis.

129. R. Tart. Emet. gr. j.

Pulv. rad Ipecacuanhæ. 3j.

Sacchar. alb. 3jjj.

m. f. pulv. divid. in tres, partes æquales.

One powder every half hour, until sufficient vomiting is excited.

## EMETICS.

130. R. Tart. Emet. gr. iv.  
 Conserv. Rosar. q. s.  
 Ut f. massa pil. exqua  
 forment pill, No. iv. d.

One pill every half hour.

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## CATHARTICS.

131. R. Aq. menth. s. v.  
 TR. Rhei aquos ää  $\frac{2}{3}$  iv.  
 Extr. Taraxaci  $\frac{2}{3}$  ss.  
 oxym. squill.  $\frac{2}{3}$ j. m.

One table-spoon full every hour.  
*In Colic from Dyspepsia.*

132. R. Aq. ceras.  $\frac{2}{3}$ iii.  
 Ol Ricini  $\frac{2}{3}$ j.  
 Sapon. venet. dr. sesqui  
 Vitell. ov. no. 1.  
 Op. gr. viii.  
 Syr. emulsiv.  $\frac{2}{3}$ ss. m.
- A table-spoon full every two hours.  
*In Colica of Pictonum.*

## CATHARTICS.

133. R. Mass. Pill Beccher 3jj.  
 Gum. amon. dep. 3ss.  
 Pulv. rad. scill. 3ss.  
 Sapo officin. 3ss.  
 Conserv. ros. q. s. f. pil.  
 Ponder, gr. jj.

10 pills in the morning and evening.

134. R. Liq. Terr. fol. tart. 3j.  
 Extr. Rhei 3j m.

A tea-spoon full three times a day.

135. R. Magnes. muriat.  
 Cremor. tart.  
 Flor. sulph.  
 Pulv Rhei.  
 Pulv. flor. chamom. vulg.  
 Elaeo sach. fœnic aā 3ss.  
 m. f. pulv.

A tea-spoon full three times a day.

136. R. Elix. stomach. Whytt. 3jj.  
 A tea-spoon full three times a day.

## DIURETICS.

137. R. Gum. ammoniac. 3jj.  
 Pulv. Rhei. 3i ss.  
 Extr. aloes.  
 Pulv. Scill. aa 3ss.  
 Extr. gentian 3j.  
 f. pil. no. 120. consp.  
 pulv. cinnamon. d. ad scat  
 8 pills one hour before dinner.
- 

## DIURETICS.

138. R. Gumm. arab. 3jj.  
 Vitell. ov. 3jjj.  
 Aq. calcis. viv. 3jjj.  
 Ol. amygdal. 3j.  
 TR. Thebaic 3j.  
 Syr-papav. alb. 3j.  
 A table-spoon full every hour.  
*In Ischury and Stranguary.*

## DIURETICS.

139. Rx. Terebinth. vñet.  
 Extr. cascarill. aā 3ss.  
 Opii crudi pur. gr. v.  
 m. f. pil: ponder gr. jj.  
 5 or 6 pills in the morning and evening.

140. Rx. Lact. Sulph. 3jj.  
 Aq. foenic. 3jjj.  
 Aq. cinnamon 3j.  
 Syr. papav. alb. 3ss.

A table-spoon full every hour.  
*In diabetes of the Urine.*

141. Rx. Bals. copaiv. 3ss.  
 Ol. tart. per deliq. 3vjjj.  
 solv. in aqua juniper, 3vjjj.

A table-spoon full three times a day.

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## DIURETICS.

142. Rx. Aq. Petroselin. 3iv.  
 Rob. Juniper 3j.  
 Spir. Salis. 3jj. m.  
 A table-spoon full every two hours.

143. R. Cort. Simarub  $\frac{3}{2}$ j.

coq. c. aq. fontan q. s.

in col. sol.  $\frac{3}{2}$ xjj.

Sacchar. Saturn.  $\frac{3}{2}$ j m.

In involuntary discharge of urine arising from difficult labour, much advantage may be derived from injections of this lotion into the urethra.

144. R. Farin. Lycopodii 3jj.

Syr. alth.  $\frac{3}{2}$ iss.

exactissime contrit, add.

aq. commun.  $\frac{3}{2}$ jj. m.

A tea-spoon full every hour.

*For the suppression of Urine in children.*

145. R. Asæ foetidæ  $\frac{3}{2}$ ss.

Pulv. rad Ipecacuanhæ

Opii.

Ol. menth. piper. aā gr. iv.

m. exact. f. pil. ponder gr. jj.

8 pills three times a day.

*In chronical Strangury and Dyssury.*

## DIURETICS.

146. R. Sacchar. alb. lb. j.

Pulv. cort. peruv.  $\frac{7}{3}$ jj.

condit. cort. aurant.  $\frac{7}{3}$ j.

Spec. pro. morsuli imperat.  $\frac{7}{3}$ jjj.

f. secund. artem. morsuli d.

Two or three drachms of this taken during the day, have been found useful in preventing the involuntary discharge of urine, especially in children.

147. R. Extr. chamom.  $\frac{7}{3}$ jj:

Borac.  $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.

solv. in. aq. cinnamon. lb. j.

A table spoon full five times a day. This mixture is recommended against the involuntary discharge of the semen, masculinum.

## EXPECTORANTS,

148. R: Pulv. cort. peruv. opt.

Lich. Island  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$   $\frac{7}{3}$ ss:

coq: in aq. font.  $\frac{7}{3}$ xvj: adreman  $\frac{7}{3}$ xii.

colat. add:

Oxym Sqnill.  $\frac{7}{3}$ j. m.

Every two hours a half tea-cup.

## EXPECTORANTS.

149. R. Pulv. Gumm. arab.  $\frac{3}{2}$ ss.  
solve in aq. fontan  $\frac{3}{2}$ vj.  
adde

TR. thebiac gutt. xv.

Syrup. diacod.  $\frac{3}{2}$ ss. m.

A table-spoon full every hour.

150. R. Kermes mineral gr. iv.  
Gumm. arab. cum.  
Sacchar. lact. bene trit. aa  $\frac{3}{2}$ jj.  
aq. font.  $\frac{3}{2}$ vjjj.  
m. f. emusl. d.

A table-spoon full every hour.

151. R. Rad. Polygal Seneg.  $\frac{3}{2}$ jj.  
coq. c. aq. font. lbj. adreman  $\frac{3}{2}$ vj.  
cola colat.  
adde  
mucilag gumm. arab.  $\frac{3}{2}$ ss.  
Extr. hyosc. gr. vj.  
Syr. cort. aurant.  $\frac{3}{2}$ j.  
m.

A table-spoon full every hour.

## EXPECTORANTS.

152. R. Tart. emet. gr. jj.

Extr. glycyrrhi zæ. ʒj.

aq. destill ʒvj. m.

A table-spoon full every two hours.

153. R. Flor. Zinc. gr. jjj.

Sachar. alb. ʒj.

m. f. pulv. divid. in vj.

part. æquales.

A powder every two hours.

*Of hooping cough in children.*

154. R. Ol carvi. destill. ʒjjj.

Camphor gr. xjj.

Phosphor gr. jjj. m.

Make three times a day friction of the stomach,  
breast and shoulders

*Of hooping cough in children.*

155. R. Aq. cort aurant. ʒiss.

Aq. cinnamon s. v. ʒss.

tinct. op. gut. jj.

Syr. cort. aurant. ʒss.

A table-spoon full every two hours.

## DIAPHORETICS.

156. R. Gumm. guajac, 3ss.  
 Sal. mir glauber. 3j  
 Extr. aconit. gr. j.  
 Sulph. aur. ant. im. pur gr. j.  
 m. d. ad. ch. rep. xvi. ad tot ch. dist.  
 Four powders every day.

- 157: R. Sulph. aur. antim. pur. gr. jjj.  
 Resin lign. guayac. gr. jj.  
 m. f. pil. rep. xxiv.  
 ad: tot. pil. dist.  
 One pill every two hours.

158. R. Ol Terebinth 3jj.  
 mellis limpidi 3ss. m.  
 In the morning and evening a tea spoon full.  
*In Rheumatism and hic-cough.*

159. R. Vin antimon Huxh. 3j.  
 Extra ct. aconit. 3j  
 25 drops in the morning and evening.

## DIAPHORETICS.

160. R. Pulv. rad. valer.  $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.  
infund. et diger. leni calore et  
vase clauso c aq. font q. s.  
colat.  $\frac{7}{3}$ vj. ad misce  
liquor anod. m. H.  $\frac{3}{3}$ jj.

A table-spoon full every hour.

161. R. Op. thebaic gr. iv.  
Mosch. oriental gr. xxxjj.  
Sacchar. alb.  $\frac{3}{3}$ j.  
m. f. pulv.  
divid. in xjj. part. æqual.

One powder every hour.

162. R. Phosphor. gr. iv.  
solv in  
Ether vitriol  $\frac{7}{3}$ ss. j.

Eight drops of white sugar every two hours.

163. R. Phosphor. gr. x.  
Camphor. gr. x L.  
axung. porc.  $\frac{7}{3}$ j.  
m.

For Frictions.

*In Paralysis.*

## EMMENAGOGUES.

164. R. Aloes soccotr. 3j.  
 Limat. ferri 3jj.  
 Sulph. aur. antim. 3ss.  
 Calomel. 3j.  
 Ol. sabin. gutt. xx.  
 Syr. sacchar. q. s.  
 f. pil. pond. gr. jj. consp.  
 pulv. cinnamon. d.

Before the patient goes to bed, take two Pills.  
*In green-sickness.*

165. R. Flor. sulphur. 3jj.  
 Gumm. guajac. 3j.  
 Rad. galang. 3i ss.  
 Sem. foenic. 3j.  
 Pulv. rad valer. min. 3ss.  
 Sacchar. alb. 3ss.  
 m. f. pills.

A tea-spoon full three or four times a day.

## EMMENAGOCUES.

166. Rx. Extr. rad. hellebore nigr.  
 Aloes depur.  
 Flor. sal. ammon. martial  
 āā 3jj.  
 Croci orient. 3j.  
 Op. thebaic. 3ss.  
 m. f. c. essent rhei. q. s.  
 pil. gr. jj. consp. pulv.  
 glycyrrhizæ.

Eight or ten pills in the morning and evening.

167. Rx. Essent. croci.  
 Essent. Fuligin. āā 3jj.  
 T. R. thebaic, 3ss. m.

Twenty-five drops every three hours.

## DEMULCENTS.

168. R. Rad. Saleb.  $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.

Pulv. cort. peruv. wjj.

Coq. c. aq. font. lbj. ad. reman  $\frac{7}{3}$ vjjj.

Colat. adde

Extr. cort. peruv.

Castor. mosc  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$   $\frac{7}{3}$ jj.

Two table-spoons full every hour, or two hours.

169. R. Rad. alth.  $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.

Rad. arnic.  $\frac{7}{3}$ j.

Coq. c. aq. font. lbj. ad reman.  $\frac{7}{3}$ vjjj:  
col. adde.

Extr. cort. peruv.

Opii crud. gr. iv.

A table-spoon full every hour.

170. R. Op. thebaic. gr. vj.

Camphor.  $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.

Sachar alb.  $\frac{7}{3}$ jj.

m. f. pulv. divid. in xjj part.  
æquales. d.

One powder every two hours.

## DEMULCENTS.

171. R. Merc. dulc. gr. xxiv.

Camphor.

Conchæ præparatæ  $\frac{aa}{3}$  jj

m. f. pulv.

Divid in vjjj part. æquales. d.

Three or four powders a day.

172. R. Aq. chamomie.  $\frac{3}{3}$  iv.

Gumm arab  $\frac{3}{3}$  ss.

Alum. crud.

Extr. cascarill.  $\frac{aa}{3}$  j

Syr. aurant.  $\frac{3}{3}$  ss.

A table-spoon full every two hours.

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## ANTACID &amp; ABSORBENTS.

173. R. Lich. Island.  $\frac{3}{3}$  ss.

Rad. Colombo.  $\frac{3}{3}$  jj

Coq. c. aq. calcis viv. ad. col.  $\frac{3}{3}$  jjj  
adde

Extr. myrrh. dr. sesqui.

Syr. Diacod.  $\frac{3}{3}$  jjj. m.

A table-spoon full every two hours.

## ANTACID &amp; ABSORBENTS.

174. R. Aq. menth. ʒjj.  
 Elixir vitriol. ʒjj.  
 Spir. nitr. dulc.  
 Extr. cascarill. aa ʒj.  
 Syr. aurant. ʒjj.

m

A table-spoon full every two hours.

175. R. Pulv. rad. rhei ʒj.  
 Pulv. cort. cascarill. ʒiss  
 Pulv. Lign. quass.  
 Pulv. flor. chamom aa ʒss.  
 Laud. pur. gr. j.  
 m. f. pulv.

A tea-spoon full in flax-seed tea every two hours.

## REFRIGERANTS.

176. R. Aq. font. ʒvj.  
 Nitr. depur. ʒjj  
 oxym. simpl. ʒvj.  
 Syr. d. alth. ʒj. m.

Two table-spoons full every hour.

## REFRIGERANTS.

177. R. Aq. Rosar.  $\frac{7}{3}$ vjj.  
 Nitr. depur.  $\frac{5}{3}$ jj.  
 Acidi tartar. ess.  $\frac{3}{3}$ ss.  
 Syr. papav errat.  $\frac{5}{3}$ vj.  
 A table-spoon full every hour.
178. R. Pulv. cort. peruv.  $\frac{7}{3}$ j.  
 Rad. serpentar virgin.  $\frac{5}{3}$ jjj  
 inf. aq. fervid. q. s.  
 colat.  $\frac{7}{3}$ vjj.  
 Ether. vitriol.  $\frac{3}{3}$ j.  
 T. F. thebaic.  $\frac{3}{3}$ jj  
 Syr. cort. aurant.  $\frac{7}{3}$ j.  
 m.  
 A table-spoon full every hour.
179. R. Rad. valer.  $\frac{7}{3}$ ss.  
 Rad. angelic.  
 Rad. arnic.  $\frac{5}{3}$ jj.  
 coq. c. aq. lb. j ad resid.  $\frac{7}{3}$ vj.  
 adde.

## REFRIGERANTS

Essent alexipharm Stahl  
 mixtura simplex camphorat:  
 Elix. acid. Haller.  $\text{aa } \mathfrak{Zj}$   
 Syr. aurant.  $\mathfrak{Zvj}.$

m

A table-spoon full every hour.

180. R. Flor. arnic.  $\mathfrak{Zss}.$

Coq. c. aq. fontan. q. s. colat. lb. jj.  
 adde

Syr. cort. aurant.  $\mathfrak{Zjj}.$

m.

A half tea-cup every two hours.

## ASTRINGENTS.

181. R. Conserv. rosar. rubr.  $\mathfrak{Ziv}.$

Nitr. depur.  $\mathfrak{Zss}.$

m. f. electuar. d. adoll.

A tea-spoon full every two hours.

## ASTRINGENTS.

182. R. Aq. meliss. ʒvj.

Lap. haematid. ʒj.

T R. cinnamomi. ʒj.

Syr. meliss. ʒj. m.

A table-spoon full every hour.

183 R. Extr. Lign. Campech. ʒjj

Sal. ess. tart. ʒj

aq. ceras n. ʒvj. m.

A table-spoon full every hour.

184. R. Ol. amygdal. ʒj.

Gummi arab ʒjj

Alum. crud. ʒss

Op. theb. gr. jj.

m. exacte

A table-spoon full every hour.

## TONICS.

185. R. Pulv. Rad. columbo 3jjj  
 Tartar Tartarizat 3j.  
 Eleaeosacchar. menth. piperit 3ss,  
 m. f pulv.  
 A tea-spoon full every two hours.
186. R. Cort. peruv. 3vj  
 Coq. c. aq. font. 3xvj  
 adreman. 3vjj. cola  
 Colat. adde  
 Extr. cort. peruv. 3iss.  
 Syr. cort. aurant. 3j  
 m.  
 Two table-spoons full every two hours.
187. R. Phosphor gr. iv  
 Solv. in.  
 Ether. vitriol. 3ss.  
 Eight drops of white Sugar every two hours.

## STIMULANTS.

188. R. Rad. Serpent. virgin  $\frac{2}{3}$ ss  
 Infund. in vas. bene clauso.  
 caq. font. fervid.  $\frac{2}{3}$ vj  
 Vers. finem. infus. adde  
 Vini Burgund. generos.  $\frac{2}{3}$ iv. colat.  
 add.  
 Syr. d. cinnamomi  $\frac{2}{3}$ ss.  
 A half tea-cup every hour.
189. R. Extr. cort. augusturæ  $\frac{2}{3}$ ss  
 Solv. in aq. cinnamomi s. v.  $\frac{2}{3}$ iv.  
 add.  
 Essent. valerian.  $\frac{2}{3}$  jj. d.  
 A table-spoon full every two hours.
190. R. Phosphor. gr. iv.  
 Ol Lini. recent.  $\frac{2}{3}$ j.  
 m. solv. opt. terendo d.  
 Twenty drops every hour.

## ANTISPASMODICS.

191. R. Gum. as. fœtid.

Extr. valer. minor à à 3 jj.

Op. gr. vj

Ol. cajep. gutt x jj,

M. f. pil. pond. gr. jj.

Consp. pulv. cinnamomi. d.

Eight or ten pills in the morning and evening.

192. R. Fell. taur. 3 ss.

Extr. centaur. min.

Extr. gent. rubr. à à 3 jj

m. f. c. pulv. rhei. pil. gr. jj. d.

Five pills three times a day.

193. R. Op. pur. gr. vj.

Sachar. alb. 3 jj.

m. f. c. pulv. subtilissime.

divid in 24 part. æquales s.

A powder every two hours.

## NARCOTICS.

194. R. Op. depurat. Ḥss.  
 Extr. glycyrrhizæ Ʒj  
 m. f. pil. no. xv. d.

One pill every hour.

195. R. Extr. op. aquos, gr. iv.  
 Solv. in aq. meliss. Ʒjj  
 add.

Syr. d. alth. Ʒj. m

A table-spoon full every three hours.

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## ANTHELMINTICS.

196. R. Rad. valer. sylvestr.  
 Sem. Santon au Ʒjj  
 Rad. Jalap. gr. xxx.  
 Oxym scillit. q. s. ut f.  
 Linetus. d.

A tea-spoon full every three hours.

197. R. Pulv. subtiliss. rad. filic. mar. Ʒj  
 divid in iv. part. æquales.  
 d.

One powder in the morning and evening.

## ANTHELMINTICS.

198. R. Tart. tartarizat.  $\tilde{3}$  ss.  
 Sal. mirab glauber.  $\tilde{3}$  jj.  
 Pulv. rhei elect.  
 Flaved. cort. aurant.  
 $\tilde{a}\tilde{a}$   $\tilde{3}$ j.  
 m. f. pulv divid. in  
 xv. part. æquales.  
 One powder in the morning and evening.
199. R. Sem. Santon  $\tilde{3}$  jj  
 Fol. Senn.  $\tilde{3}$ j  
 coq. in aq. font.  $\tilde{3}$  jjj colat.  
 add.  
 Ol amygdal frigid. et  
 Recent. express.  $\tilde{3}$  ss.  
 Mucilag. gumm. arab q. s.  
 Ad conf. emuls.  
 Syr. emulsiv.  $\tilde{3}$ j. m.  
 A table-spoon full every two hours.
200. R. Pulv. Rad. valer sylvestr. rec.  $\tilde{3}$ j  
 Testor. ovor. calcianat.  $\tilde{3}$ j  
 m. f. pulv.

*The Author intends to publish hereafter the  
following works:*

1. *Topography* of the city of *Philadelphia*; with *Observations*, on the Civil, Commercial, and Literary Character of the *United States*. 2 vols. 8vo. with a plan of the City.
2. Of the *present State of Medicine in North America*, the *diseases* produced by the climate, and the cause of the frequent occurrence of *gravel*, with an account of the good success the Author has had in relieving *many* such patients.
3. Treatise on *Dysentery*, and the principal predisposing cause of this disease as it prevailed in the months of *July* and *August* in the year 1822, in the several *towns* and *counties* in *Pennsylvania*; to which is annexed a Treatise on the general mode of treatment of the practitioners at those places, and the Author's own plan of treatment.

4. Researches and Observations on *Leprosy*.
5. Treatise on *Yellow Fever*, with Remarks by the Author in the year 1819 and 1820, in Philadelphia, with his mode of Treatment.
6. Description of the Hospital, Almshouse, Orphan's Asylum, Institution for the Poor, Medical Institutions, and the several Prisons in Philadelphia.

Description of Travels in the year 1818, to *Holland*, and a voyage to the *United States*; the Author's residence of four years at the latter place, to which is annexed *A View of his Life and Misfortunes*, with an account of the frequent malicious calumnies that where inflicted on him, both in *Europe* and *America*.

Il a dormi longtems, mais cétait sans *Sommeil*.  
Il s'agite à présent et pense à son *Reveil*.

---

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